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THE SUN, New York city.

, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of Usersh Passa and New Your. Associavizo Passa is it as 84 Ann street. All information and down the for public use Instantly disceminated to the so of the whole country.

A Pressing Time-Tell the Truth. A great section of a party which four years ago was occupied exclusively with tariff reform has been switched off to the issue of free-silver coinage, although the bill that followed the triumphant tariff crusade was declared by its sponsors to be only a beginning. The free-silver men have chosen enough delegates to promise a strong contest for control of the National Democratio Convention at Chicago. Even if the gold men win, as they expect to, the strength of the silver faction is sure to be very great. It is hurtful every day, commercially, according to its strength. An extremely disturbing issue has been aroused within the Democratic party, on a scale which threatens to divide the Democracy openly, or leave it helpless after a show of harmony.

We will not contend with the original and undiluted silver men as to what is the prime cause of this remarkable change in the Democratic front, and of the transfer of the attack from protection to the longestablished monetary standard of the Union; but certainly a very great cause, possibly the greatest of all, has been the Administration's saddling upon the gold standard the increase in the national debt represented by the CLEVELAND bonds. No people of ordinary education and intelligence can see the payment of a colossal war debt continue uninterruptedly during the thirty years which follow the attainment of peace, and then see this process suddenly stopped and the debt begin to grow rapidly again, without inclining to condemn the policy responsible for it. It is no wonder that the Democrats, still inflamed against riches and prosperity by the party oratory of 1892, Mr. CLEVELAND being incomparably the leader of such excitement, should now vow destruction on the money standard which the same leader tells them has compelled the new bonds. Mr. CLEVE-LAND's appeals for the gold standard are feathers before the storm.

We ask our silver friends to look squarely at the truth. The gold standard is not the cause of this bigger debt in time of peace. The Administration, in stating that such is the case, is hiding behind misrepresentation, and treacherously permitting the blow deserved by itself to fall upon an innocent party of which it very ostentatiously profifty millions of dollars, or more than half the proceeds of the CLEVELAND bond sales, have been used in paying the expenses of the Government, for which that political fraud and financial fiasco, the CLEVELAND-WILSON tariff, failed to provide.

These bonds have done as much to create anger against the gold standard as the low price of wheat and cotton; and the election of silver delegates is going on. "If it costs nearly one hundred millions a year to maintain the gold standard," say the silver preachers, "let's be done with it."

Mr. CLEVELAND has it in his power to render assistance to the cause of sound money in the Democratic party not posed by any ten of the party leaders. Let him tell the truth about the bond sales and the tariff, and put the responsibility for the new debt where it belongs, namely, on himon the sound and honest gold dollar.

Can we not hope for that heroic exhibition of simple honor? Is it too much to ask, at this crisis, that Mr. CLEVELAND shall tell the truth regarding this most important question, even though the confession will not flatter him? Is he not more interested in being right than in being President?

The Vatican and Italian Democracy.

The earnestness with which King HUM-BERT clings to his German and Austrian allies, although his treaty engagements to them impose upon Italy a military establishment which she is ill qualified to sustain, must be due to a recognition of the instability of his dynasty. The Italian republicans, who liberated their country, had no liking for monarchical institutions; but they deemed national unification essential to the maintenance of their liberties. and they accepted a Piedmontese ruler as an instrument of unity. Perhaps, if the royal Government had been wisely and thriftily administered it might have proved such an instrument; though under the most favorable circumstances several generations would have been needed to complete the unifying process, for there are no two countries in central or western Europe further apart in respect of civilization than are Lombardy and Sicily.

As a matter of fact, the pressure of exces-

sive taxation has rendered active in Italy the old causes of sectional division, and the widespread dissatisfaction with the fiscal régime is beginning to take the form of avowed hostility to the monarchy. The democratic party, the headquarters of which are at Milan, has been for some time openly advocating the substitution of a federal republic for the existing polity; but so ng as the democrats could rely on their strength only, the dynasty had not much reason to fear the fulfilment of their programme. Now, however, there is a plan mooted for the coalition of the democrats with the Catholics. Such a combination would certainly constitute a majority of the registered electorate, and, if the Catholics were allowed by the Pope to vote, might elect a Chamber of Deputies pledged to the institution of a federal republic, in which each of the chief historical divisions of Italy would enjoy a measure of autonomy corresponding to that possessed by the States in the American Union. A feature of this scheme would be a resump tion by the Pope of authority over so much of the former Papal territory as formed the so-called Patrimony of PETER.

This proposed league of democrats and Catholics has naturally caused a great deal of discussion in the Italian newspapers. We need not say that the supporters of the monarchy denounce it with much vehemence, though it is observable that they do not venture to treat it with ridicule. On the other hand, a weighty organ of public ppinion, the Correspondenza Verde, warmg advocates the suggested coalition. "The

democracy and the Church," it says, "are the only two forces which have issued undamaged from the political and Parliamentary collapse which we have witnessed. In these are contained the remaining hopes of Italy. So long, however, as they are divided, their work will be comparatively barren and ineffectual. In their union lies the secret of the salvation of the country." In a letter to Tatta Cattolica it is pointed out the by Signor CALAMANDREI, a professor in the University of Siena, and author of the "Logic of Italian Radicalism," that not only have Catholics and Radicals a common purpose, namely, the demolition of the monarchical regime, but that "the federal republic is the only form of government in which the rights of the Church could be reconciled with the retention of Rome as the capital."

What is of more practical importance than these expressions of individual belief, is the fact that the Lombard Catholic Congress, at its recent session in Milan, adopted a resolution calling for an immediate organization of a Catholic party, in order that it may be ready for effective action at the ballot box the moment the Papal injunction against participation in elections is withdrawn. The Unitd Cattolica urges the extension of the organization through the whole peninsula, and especially in its southern provinces.

The reawakening of the Catholic party in Italy and the indications of its willingness to combine with the democrats for the establishment of a federal republic are evil omens for the house of Savoy.

Oregon and Washington.

The difficulty of ascertaining public sentiment on a question like that of the currency, even from the formal declarations of entative bodies like the State Conventions, is illustrated in the cases of Oregon and Washington.

The two States lie side by side on the Pacific coast, their interests are almost identical, and they are quite similar in the character of their population. If anything, the advantage of age, in the way of solidifying business and promoting conservative ideas on financial questions, is with Oregon.

Yet the Republicans of Oregon at their State Convention voted down a resolution declaring against the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and adopted the subjoined money plank, weak, straddling, meaningless, dishonest, and McKinleyish in the extreme:

"The American people, from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the main-tenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at

Contrast this with the ringing utterances of the Washington State Republican Convention, held at Everett on May 18. No State Convention yet held by either party has declared for sound money in terms mor direct and intelligible:

"We fayor the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

That tells the whole story. Another clause, favoring an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money, and commending the last Republican Administration for its efforts to procure an international agreement, does not in the least degree modify or qualify the frank declaration above quoted.

If we were to judge wholly from these de liverances, Washington is safe for sound money, while Oregon is as weak and wabbly as Major McKinley himself. And yet we have the authority of the Portland Oregonian, than which there is none better on the Pacific coast, for saying that the sentiment in favor of the single gold standard is no stronger in Washington than in Oregon. The latter State was misrepresented by some of her politicians in the Convention from motives of timidity, supposed expediency, personal interest, or what not, while in Washington the prevailing sentiment found honest ex-

It is too early to set down any State as silver State," no matter what were the resolutions adopted at its Conventions. The exact truth about the preponderance of public sentiment can be ascertained only by a direct vote of the people, upon a clearly defined issue.

A Place of Great Distinction.

All that President Low says of the em nent and peculiar qualifications of President GILMAN, of Johns Hopkins University, for the superintendency of the public instruction of the Greater New York, is undoubtedly true and amply justified. He merely confirms the judgment of men competent to speak authoritatively on the subject from knowledge of Dr. GILMAN personally and from a full understanding of the requirements of the office to which his election seems now to be probable.

No better man could be selected for the post, and it is fortunate that he is obtainable. It is fortunate, but it is not surprising. The place offers opportunities for high distinction in the world of education, which might well provoke the ambition of any college President or any other man, no matter how great his emi nence may be in the field of learning. The department of elementary education, in this republic more especially, is of an importance which is exceeded by no other, even that of the most advanced of the most comprehensive universities It requires the best abilities and the ripest experience; and in the Greater New York the Superintendent of Schools will have under his direction the most extensive and the most liberally supported system of pub lic instruction to be found in the world.

The very important advantage of having a man of the standing of President GILMAN at the head of this vast system will be that he will attract to it a larger share of the public attention. We have gone on expending many millions of dollars upon our public schools until now the yearly appropriations for them have reached an enormous and even portentous sum; yet the policy of their management and the methods of instruction pursued in them have provoked little popular interest and aroused less intelligent discussion than is devoted to the affairs of municipa departments far inferior in importance. Our school system has increased in magnitude under the pressure of necessity, but as it has grown it has not improved correspondingly or kept pace with the advancement simul taneously made elsewhere in elementary education and in education generally. It is marred with excrescences and complicated with details that obstruct its progress. It needs a new, a simpler, and a more scientific adjustment to bring it up to the standard of the best contemporary rudi-

mentary instruction at home and abroad.

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Undoubtedly this necessary transforms-

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

tion cannot be effected except under the leadership of a single man of peculiar qualifications for the task, and whose reputation will be involved in its accomplishment.

A Board of Education composed of twenty-one Commissioners cannot perform it without the existence of such a man. They are unpaid and they can give only casual attention to a subject which requires the constant study of an expert. It imposes a burden of responsibility they are wholly unfitted to bear. They need, therefore, a Superintendent of Schools in whom they and the public can have the full confidence to which the ex-perience, the career, and the reputation of President GILMAN would undoubtedly entitle him.

Dr. GILMAN would not enter into a field which was new and strange to him. Before he went to Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore he had been at the head of the schools of New Haven, and afterward of the entire school system of the State of Connecticut. His later service in the depart ment of the most advanced education has increased rather than lessened his fitness for the elementary instruction with which his career as an educator began. The more a man knows the better qualified he is to instruct children, provided he has the aptitude for teaching.

The Sun and the Tunnel.

THE SUN has been absolutely isolated among the journals of this city in its opposition to the schemes of the Rapid Transit Commission. That body, and the speculative and interested element sustaining and abetting it, have had the support, constant and fanatical, of the entire press of New York, THE SUN alone excepted. Sustaining our course and in rational sympathy with us at all points have been the great body of the taxpayers and property owners of the city. Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision confirming and approving every particular objection that THE SUN has urged in its long fight against the spoliation of the taxpayers and the destruction of the city's credit.

The decision is in THE SUN's favor not alone upon abstract grounds, but upon THE Sun's own individual prayer for relief. We invite a perusal of it on the part of our readers that they may see how complete is our justification and how great is the benefit that accrues to the city from the defeat of this most insane and iniquitous plot.

It is defeated beyond the possibility of hope of resuscitation, and that it is every good citizen will be profoundly thankful.

No News from the Koot Hoomi Canton.

The most recent interview with any one of the inner or esoteric circle of the Canton branch is reported by the New York Press. The authority who speaks is Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER. The essential part of the correspondent's conversation with Gen. ALGER is here reproduced:

"Are you for sound money ?"

"Is it your opinion that Mr. McKimiar is for sound

"That is his position." No doubt. The state or quality of being for "sound money" is susceptible of various interpretations, according to the point of view. Senator STEWART of Nevada, or PEFFER of Kansas, or TELLER of Colorado would confess without much reluctance that he, too, was for sound money every time. The information desired by the business interests of the United States is what the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY regards

as sound money. If it is true, as Gen. CLARKSON alleges, that the silver men of California "have asrances" from Major McKINLEY satisfa tory to themselves, they are probably ready to a man to certify to Major McKinley's

soundness" on the money question. What the single standard, gold standard, sound money Republicans of the East, West, North, and South want to know is whether the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, who asks their votes in convention and afterward at the polls in order that he may be elected as President of the United States, entertains at present the desire which he expressed on the floor of the House of Representatives or June 24, 1890. It was probably the last bold, candid, and intelligible declaration on the subject that has come from the mystic being whose lips are now so dumb:

"I want the double standard," Does Major McKINLEY want the double standard now, or does he want a single standard, a gold standard? He alone can answer that question. All that Gen. Algen, or the Hon. WARNER MILLER, or the profane but amusing GROSVENOR, or any other adept can say about the "soundness" of the Major's financial opinions amounts to nothing; absolutely nothing.

Major McKinley steadily refuses to reply to this supremely important and eminently proper interrogatory. He continues to be the Mrs. KITTY TINGLEY of the Republican party; with this difference, that while Mrs. KITTY TINGLEY has come out, Major WIL LIAM MCKINLEY has not.

If President GILMAN of Johns Hopkins fails to be chosen as head of the New York schools, it will largely be because of the withering support of the Evening Post. That should not discredit him, though, before citizens of the Greater New York.

The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE says he is too busy with the canals to regard the attacks of his enemies. He is engaged in making the canals navigable for boats and booms and while he is working on the canals, good friends are working for him. Witness George W. Aldridge Club just founded in Albany and devoted to the propulsion of the Atpurpar boom. Clubs like this are liable to spring up without Mr. Albarboz's knowledge e is probing the mud and measuring the water and patching the banks; and when the ALDRIDGE boom gathers even but a small part of its strength what waters will be deep enough to float it and what banks can hold it in?

In one way or another service on the Asiatic station manages to yield laurels to our ships, and the good work of the Olympia, Yorktown, and Boston in saving life at Woosung furnishes another tribute to their skill, energy, and discipline. The collision of the steamers New Chwang and Orowo after midnight, in the river, resulted in the sinking of the latter near where the Yorktown lay. The gunboat promotly signalled to the flagship, and quickly, in the dark rainy night, boats were manned and away, while from the vessels of the squadron ropes were also thrown to the victims struggling in the swift current. Nearly three hundred were lost, but the Olympia saved forty-eight, the Yorktown eight, and the Boston four. It is said that nine others scrambled aboard the New Chwang, and that nine were saved by the Custom House craft.

But the honors of the rescue were for American lives, they gave each survivor money for his needs and hospitable treatment. It was a good bit of missionary work, and most lucky it proved for the survivors that the squadron chanced to be at Woosung.

The Hon. Judson Harmon has returned to The Hon, Jupson Hannon is bimself one of the greatest, most musical, and most festive of music festivals. His raiment is a heaven of harmonies. His hat is a fugue. His collar is a symphony. His cravat is a sonata. His shirt front is a hymn. His coat is an oratorio. His waistcoat s a psalm. His trousers are an anthem, and his shoes and spatts are a dexology. Not since the concord of sweet bounds was discovered has anything one-quarter as musical as the Hon. UDSON HARMON, the PELHAM of the Cabinet, enraptured a breathless world.

We cannot refrain from extending our empliments and our congratulations to the Hon. FRANKLIN BARTLETT in respect of the debanded down yesterday in the matter of THE SUN and others against the Rapid Transit ission. Mr. BARTLETT's argument before the court was admirable from the point of view of the profession and most impressive in its effect upon laymen. It has had a most grati-fying recognition on the part of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. JOSEPH HENRY WALKER, the Gray Eagle of the Quinsigamond, appears to be a little irritated as the hot weather waxeth. He should imitate Uncle Jon Cannon of Hillingis or

park will be in the block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets and Ninth

seventh and Twenty-eighth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The Board also formally approved the maps of the new east side park on the two blocks bounded by Pitt, Sheriff, Stanton, and Houston streets, with Willett street intersecting. This park will be paid for out of the special appropriation of \$3,000,000 for east side parks.

Chairman James B. Reynolds of the Mayor's Small Parks Committee recommended as the location for the second east side park the three irregular blocks bounded by Canal street, East Broadway, Jefferson, Suffolk, Hester, and Essex streets. The matter was laid over for one week.

McKinley Speaks-All Settled! Bimot

Prom the Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, May 18.—"The Tribune table is substantially correct," said Mr. Hanna, returning to his lesse riting and his accustomed stience. writing and his accustomed silence.

Major McKinley said further to-day that he had authorized no publication to be made of his views on the currency question, which were amply set forth in his Marquette Club speech. This denial refers to his Marquette Club speech. This denial revers to a circular put forth by the Hong Market Club of Boston, in which sound money is extolled, and a little volume, also published in Boston, in which a speech made years ago favoring himetallism is reproduced in part. No question remains in the minds of those who know

Major McKinley best regarding his position.

From the Chicago Daily Tribuna, ses," said Cholly feebly to his valet. ras it I dwank that disagweed with me so badly the than day? Oh, yes, I wemembah! It was watah

The Editor's Strange Yearning. From the Gouverneur Free Press. We are greatly in need of a barber shop in

The Stuffed Prophet to the Vetled Prophet AN IMBROULAR ODELET.

From this imperial elevation. Where, clothed and crowned with conse I rule a self-willed, violent nation; From these most breathless heights of thought Where, with a people's safety fraught I sit, and ponder aught and naught: Where I tie with strings my wiggling wings And anchor them fast from my mental plast. With cyclopedias and such like things Lest into the ether I should be caught, And never come down any more, And leave my people for From this grand and awful place On my large and lofty face I weave a tender smile, And I send it by the mile.

Sturdy stand you 'gainst the minions Who would take you by the beak.

And would wring from you opinions Which you do not care to speak. Such paniprying is disgusting.

Let 'em gnaw their hearts and wait; If a statesman ain't worth trusting.

I don't call him truly great. When such statesmen scorning follows Ask me, "What about Third Term?" What rock I their roars and bellows? Let 'em yell and let 'em aquirm. In the heart of Consecration Rests its secret, deep and sound, Rests its secret, deep and And the hour of revelation.

If it must, will come around. Will I serve again my party? Silver are your views or gold? Not to sage and not to smarty is the answer to be told. Words are often most detelving. Stlence of times is the best, Hearing not should be believing. Statesmen never should be pressed

Trackless be the stience round us, Locked impenetrably our lips, That our foes may not confound us, But may miss the wished for tips. See! my lordly crown, I doff it With the gleaming nimbus spanned; Prophet, know a fellow Prophet:

Er. McKinley, here's my hand. O, many the eyes that watched, and the tongues tha and many the tips that cursed and hearts that qualled And the wide, fusl-whiskered cheeks of masterfu men that paled

cause of the dumb, mum mouths of the Prophets, the Stuffed and the Veiled. But who shall lay hands on the gods or break up the Work of the Pates. Or give speech to dumb statesmen who are hunting for delegates?

Harper's Monthly for June opens with an account of a visit to Athena by Bushop Boans. Other contributions are the first part of a novelette by J. K. hangs; an account of Menzel. "the Greatest Painter f Modern Germany," by Dr. Charles Waldstein; the conclusion of Howard Pyle's "Through Inland Wa-ters;" a story by Mary E. Wilkins, the twelfth and iast part of Poultney Digelow's "terman Struggle for Liberty," and a discussion of the germ theory of disease by Dr. Andrew Wilson of Edinburgh. The num-

THE TOBACCO EDICE. Ways to Which It Unfavorably

WASHINGTON, May 22.-Whatever the oblect of Gen. Weyler's order prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cubs after May 20, its execution will obviously injure our country

and its people. Some of our cigarmakers insist that the real object or the order is to hurt them, by turning them out of employment, and so to stop the contributions they make from their weekly earnings to the patriot cause. Its ortensi-ble basis is, however, that the destruction of the tobacco fields by the insurgents has so cut down the supply of the material that the Cuban factories will have to shut down for the lack of it, unless the export is stopped. This plea is likely to be made also against the granting of two months' delay in the execution of the order, as so much tobacco might be sent to the United States during the period thus granted. In fact, we already hear of one ship being hurried off, since the publication of the order, with tobacco for this country, and other shipments may be heard of before it takes effect.

But apart from other considerations, American buyers of leaf tobacco have already put millions into it as it now hangs drying in the curing houses, and it could not be got away without injury within the short time which Gen. Weyler's order prescribes. Hence it is only just that at least this purchased material should have time for its proper removal and if Gen. Wayler insists that his order is justifiable as a war measure, and is not to be put as purely commercial legislation, Congress can

or serious of the Quinaigamond, appears to be alittle irritated as the hot weather waxeth. He should imitate Unole Jos Cannos of Illinois or the Hon. Jakes Schoolcolars Eskeman of the Oneida Reservation, practise upon the calvennobling wheel, and so dilute the blood which swirls in his head, expel the vapors, and reduce the black humors. Mr. Walkenis too warm. How was too warm on that immortal occasion when he took off his coat in the House of Representatives and astornished his colleagues with a view of a statesman in his shirt sleeves. It may be that he has never entirely forgiven the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed for ordering him to don his coat.

The Illinois Democracy with the silver stripes is having a high old hullabaloo, and no mistake. And why not, with such jointous matterial on hand? The Hon. John Pardon Almount, the Hon. Gas Thurr Molower, the man with the Illuminated throat, and the Hon. Blook Hirminians the lilluminated throat, and the world slumbered in Cantonian silence until their happy coming.

NEW SHALL PARES.

West Sideers Object to Being Assessed for the One They're to Geta.

The property owners don't like this at all, and say they will appeal to the next Legislature to relieve them of the assessment.

At its meeting yesterday the Board designated the benefited area, which is from the northerly side of Twentieth street to the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, and from the westerly side of Twentieth street to the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, and from the westerly side of Twentieth street to the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, and from the westerly side of Twentieth street to the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, and from the westerly side of Twentieth attreet, because and Ninth and Tenth avenues.

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portation of American material already bought before the promuleation of the order seems to be well taken, and on this our Government is likely to insist.

A DISCOVERY AS TO X RAYS. Their Nature Found to Be Other than Pro-

MONTREAL, May 22.-An important discovery in respect of the nature of X rays has be nade by Profs. Cox and Callendar at the MacDonald Physics building, McGill University. Montreal. The chief reason that led Dr. Roentgen to believe that rays he discovered were of a kind unknown to physical science was that he found by experiment that they were not subject

Roentgen was, however, only able to test the ays for magnetic influence after they had left the Crookes tube and dispersed in the air. Since his discovery a new form of tube has been invented in London, England, which enables this test to be made inside the tube, before the rays leave the vacuum in which they are created. Prof. Callendar made at the MacDonald Physics building a focus tube of this character, by means of which the fact was established for the Meanwhile Fred Schumacher, Jr., the crown prince of the trade in cereals, had grown up the son of a wealthy house, with the education and habits of thought that appertain to such condition in life. It irked young Schumacher that his father should be so frequently mistaken for the family hired man, and he labored illigently by argument and entreaty to get his parent into raiment befitting his financial importance. He was so far successful that Mr. Schumacher consented to discard the army overcoat. Then came more trouble. The elder Schumacher consented to discard the army overcoat. Then came more trouble coat. He fixed the mark and would not move it. Young Schumacher went to his own tallor and made certain arrangements and then lured his father into the store. They selected the best in the house.

"How much?" asked the elder.
"Fifteen dollars," replied the tradesman, and the deal was made.

Mr. Schumacher got his new garment, paid the agreed price, and after he left the tallor entered on the son's account \$65, being the difference between the real cost and the sum charged the millionaire. Two days Mr. Schumacher wore his coat, to the great surprise of the town. Friends of a lifetime passed without recognizing him.

"That's a good coat you're wearing," remarked a business man.

"It should be," said Schumacher, with some complacency. "I paid \$15 for it."

"Iffeen!" exclaimed his friend. "I'd like to give \$20 for it."
"It should be," said Schumacher, with some complacency. "I paid \$15 for it."

"It wour coat," replied Schumacher. "I don't know of an easier way to make \$5."

He wore the old army coat home to dinner, exulting in the fine deal he had made. first time that the rays are subject to magnetic influence. The discovery will create great in terest in the scientific world, as it goes far to disprove Roentgen's own theory that the new rays are longitudinal vibrations of the ether and to establish the hypothesis that they are similar in character to the cathode rays which have been known to science for the last thirty years. Further investigation by Profs. Cox and Callendar, however, revealed the fact that under magnetic influence the Roentgen and the cathode rays take opposite directions. This was established by an interesting experiment conducted by means of the fluoroscope. It seems to bear out the theory of Prof Crookes that the kathode rays are streams of molecules charged with negative electricity, and points to the conclusion that the Roentgen rays are stream of molecules positively charged. Profs. Cox and Callendar explained their discovery, and the theory founded upon it, to the physical science section of the Canadian Royal Society at the meeting just concluded, where it excited the greatest interest. Prof. Callendar has done important work in physical research, and is a fellow of the Royal Society of England. Prof. Cox. too, has had a distinguished career. They are together in charge of the MacDonald Physics building. far to disprove Roentgen's own theor

Where Winter Lingers.

Where Wister Lingers.

From the Daily Eastern Aryus.

Norway, Me., May 19.—The snow is still two feet deep and the lee on the pends strong enough to hold up an Oxford bear in some parts of this county. At Greenwood there is a snow drift which is reported to be more than two feet deep, and which seldom disappears before June 1. The ice on Muskrat pend, between Roxbury and Byron, is strong enough to bear a man, and is surrounded with snow. In Township D there is said to be considerable snow in the deep, heavily wooded guiches.

TICKETS TO BURN.

Purchases that Business Houses Make to

Increase Their Popularity.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

A Dearborn street business house a day or two

since turned over a collection of benefit and

charity entertainment tickets it had bought

within two months from representatives of va-

McCiure's Mugazine for June is almost sensa-

mai in its contents. Think of one magazine having

a story by Stephen Crane, another by Rudyard Esp ling, and a third by Anthony Rope! There are other articles, too, by writers as well known Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Will Low, Ida Tarbell, Cy Warman, It

is a remarkable number.

Undoubtedly Quiescent. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch

charity entertainment tickets it had bought within two months from representatives of various sociaties and bodies who have come to the office and, as outlined in the foregoing, insisted on seeing the proprietor. The tickets numbered in all 122—an average of over two a day for the working days of the time covered. The prices ranged from 25 cents to \$10, the popular figures being 50 cents and \$1. All sorts of bodies were represented in the collection. It would seem that all the nations of the earth and all the interests imaginable were making a pica under the guise of some form of real or alleged annuesment for public recognition and support.

There were charity balls and readings and vandeville entertainments for charity. There were musicales for church purposes and musicales for the benefit of aspiring artists. There were musicales for church purposes and musicales for the benefit of aspiring artists. There were halls for labor organizations and balls for the employees of hotels where the burchasers never are arrisent. Secret secteties and schools were well represented in the list. There were verents and leagues and gemeindes and councils and far sand associations and missions and reformatories and lookes attai brigades and tournaments and respect the price in churches and some in beer halls; some catered to the texts of bodies.

Some of the events were to take place in churches and some in beer halls; some catered to the texts of the existence of the formatories and hour or two. It was a motiey collection and one that would have been an "eye-openers" to those uninitiated in the mysteries of entertainments and hour or two. It was a motiey collection and one that would have been an "eye-openers" to those uninitiated in the mysteries of entertainments and hour or two. It was a motiey collection and one that would have been an "eye-openers" to those uninitiated in the mysteries of entertainment indects as worthy of meution. There are no balls or concerts simply, they are all grand balls and concerts. Even the wal Probably the incident that will be longest re-membered in connection with Colorado Bel-ford's Congressional career was his attack upon a Democratic member of the House, concluding as follows:

"There he sits, Mr. Speaker!" exclaimed the
Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies, pointing
his finger at his Democratic victim, "there he
sits: mute, silent, and dumb!"

Yes, Mr. Speaker," interrupted a member
of the Democratic side, "and he sin't saying a

From the Washington Evening Star.

"What do you think of my work with the camera?" asked the young man, who is an enthusiastic amateur photographer.
"It's splendid, in its way." replied the girl who means well. "It's better than any of the professional caricaturists can do." dust Like a Charm

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Customer, howlingly-This toothache stuff you gimine is the rankest kind of a fraud. And you war-ranted it to work like a charm. Druggist, blanday-Well, did you ever know a charm

Wet Times to Table Rock From the Aebrosky State horeaut. Taken Rock, May 17. The saluon opened up yester. lay and is cunning in full blast. About our and one-half inches of rath fell hast night, making a total for this week of about five inches.

Good Riddance.

From the New Jersey Herald. Thedecadence of take journalism is one of the most refreshing and en ouraging signs of the times.

To Serimer's Magazine for June Henry No. nan contributes an article on the Palkana chessboard of Europe. as authoritative as Mr. Nor-man's writings usually are. Hamilton Busbey has a second paper on the "Evolution of the Trotting Horse," and isobol Strong a concluding installment of "Validna Table Talk," Miss Thomas, J. M. Barrie. Grace Ellery Channing, and others are represented in the number, which is expellent,

THE OATMEAL KING.

Western Self-made Man's Rive to the From the Chicago Times Harald.

It is the general belief among politicians of bett parties that it is one of the unwritten laws of Amer team politics that the party platform should be adopted at the National Convention before candi-In the \$2,000,000 sesignment of Ferdinand dates are chosen to run upon it. Such is not the Schumacher, "the catment king," is another evidence of the dangers that attend the handcase. In the Democratic National Convention of 1888 held in St. Louis, Henry Watterson of Ken. ling of large sums of money. It is possible for a man to start on a salary of \$50 a week and tucky was Chairman of the Committee on Plas-form. While that committee was still in season. become wealthy. Give the same man \$50,000 the Convention, on motion of Delegate Hensel & a week and it is more than an even chance that would waste the principal or property pronation and, subsequently, after speeches by the ducing such income and die poor. It is one thing to make money and quite another to representatives of various States, Mr. Cleveland was formally nominated on the second day of the Convention, Wednesday, June 6, when it adjourned until the day following at 10:30. Then the place form was presented by the Platform Committee and adopted. Then the Convention proceeded to

POLITICAL NOTES.

15 the District Attorney and Comptroller of New York city elected in New York city in November next will hold office for the period of four years. term of both officers was three years until I was lengthened under the amended Constitution,

Mr. Fitch and Col. Fellows were elected Controller and District Afterney respectively in and on the same ticket. Both had previously been elected in the year before members of Congress the same ticket. Both had their terms of eftended by the amended Constitution, r go out of office on the same day, Dec.

As the discuss! p of the hard money issues of the campaign becomes more active, the prominence of Roswell P. Flower as a possible Democratic nominee for Governor this year is more clearly seen especially those in the metropolitan portion of the State, Mr. Flower is solid as a rock on the ques tion of finance, and among the farmers of New York State he has been able to retain out of office. as well as in it, his great popularity. His career in politics has been uniformly and at times surpris ingly successful. His sensational victory over Willam W. Astor for Congress in the Eleventh New York district is well remembered by all New York Democrats, and it is a somewhat significant fact, perhaps, that Mr. Flower succeeded in Congress Levi P. Morton, whom he may succeed as Governos in Albany. In 1888 and 1890 Mr. Flower was elected a member of Consteas, and in 1891 he was chosen Governor by a majority of 47,000. He has been uniformly successful and enjoys the favor and good will of all Democrats, but more especially of the Democratic farmers. He is now the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination this year and will probably head the delegation to Chicago to be chosen at Saratoga on June 24.

Three candidates who received one vote each for President at the Chicago National Convention of 1892, Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, William E. Russell of Massachusetts, and William C. Whitney of New York are now named in the first rank of Presidential candidates this year.

keen it. This financial truism Mr. Schumacher will doubtless earnestly endorse.

Macher will promise of the republic to the
control macher is one self-made man. He has
realized the full promise of the republic to the
inquistious, the thrifty, and the honest man.
He has not been of the class of self-made men
who have been given over to earnest worthly
chimself, as he had every reason to do, but his
self-respect never amounted to veneration. He
was in a way a philanthropist and has backed
the business enterprises of many who would
have been commercial wreaks—small but foliamacher's great fad was temperance. He devoted much time and a great deal of money to
the cause, and in 1845 showed his good fait
by accepting the nomination as candidate for
may here cerived Lovo out of a possible milition or so of votes, or the number may have
been 10,000. It was a hopeless candidacy
then, as it ever has been, and Mr. Schumacher
knew it when he went on the tivet and made
it as his duty to keep life in the sentiment.

The business career of Mr. Schumacher is interesting. Forty years ago, when he settled in
Akron, O., he had scarcely a dollar. The
and his wife was energy and thrift. Neither
of these in their raw condition can be realized
upon. At that period of the country's development oatmeal was almost unknown as an article of diet. Occasionally a Scotchman could
as food in remote sections of his home land,
but he was not disposed to make boast of the
debryncrasies of his countrymen. Oats in Ohlo
wers regarded as good for horses, but wholly
under for human consumption. The young
the hard husk from the kernel of the
oat, and he further had acquainted himself
rancher's first in wallies of the meal. Schumacher first h The largely increased immigration to this port is almost exclusively made up of Swedes and Italians. In all. 15,000 Italians landed in New York during the mouth of April. Should this influx, stimulated by the condition of business in Italy and by the Abyssinian war continue, it will not its influence upon city politics, for though the Swedes in almost every case proceed West, the Italians remain in New York and its vicinity and the work of naturalization is going on very rapidly took an active part adverse to Democratic candidates, and some have allied themselves perma-neutly with the Republican party. Last year Italians were generally lukewarm, and this year they seem to take no particular interest in the outcome of the Presidential fight. The local Italians may be set down as favorable to a gold standard and no other, for those of them who are fortunate enough to have savings keep them in gold, and is is the experience and observation of the heads of many of the city and State departments that a larger amount of gold comes from Italians in the settle-ment of debts to the city or State than from any other nationality.

A Republican statesman who has just cause to complain of the vicisaltudes of politics is Col. H. A. Dupont of Delaware. After 216 ballots taken by the Legislature of that State he was chosen on May 8, 1895, to succeed Anthony Higgins as United States Senator in Washington. His claims were considered by the Republicans-Higgins and Dupont are both Republicans—and they came to the conclusion that he was entitled to his seat. Meanwhile the matter had been referred to the Committee or Privileges and Elections, and that committee decided favorably to Col. Dupont. He had about completed his preparations to locate himself in Washington for the next six years when an altercation occurred between the Populists and the Rediverte Republicans sided with the Populists, and the latter, though not opposed to Col. Dunont, deship in the Senate would deprive them of their there were thirty-one Senators against Dupons's admission and thirty only in his favor. His claim, therefore, is rejected, and, through no fault of his, Delaware finds itself with only one representative in the Senate, and no certainty as to the future. The Higgins-Addicks feud has broken out afresh since the rejection of Col. Dupout, the compromiscandidate.

It has been about settled in Illinos that John P. Altgeld will be the Democratic candidate for Gev-ernor this year on a free-silver platform, and a bols from this nomination by the hard-money men is deemed probable. The Populist party polied in Chicago last year 84,000.

The not debt of New York city on May I was \$110,587,000. It is gradually increasing.

The Fire Department has entered into a contract for forage with Moonan, the successful bidder un-der the former administration of the department, for 100,000 pounds of straw, 500,000 pounds of hay, 5,000 bags of oats, and 2,000 bags of bran.

The rivalry among Republican candidates for Governor this year has very nearly reached an acute stage, for there are ten of them actively in the field and each one is claiming the support of the regular organization. Hamilton Pish and Francis Hendricks have, or are supposed to have, the inner track for the Republican nomination if is is controlled by those who have been closest to Gov. Morton dur-ing his administration. James A. Roberts, an antiorganization man, is thought to have a good chance f the Republicans of the organization group go outside of their own ranks for a candidate, Lieut, lov. Saxton, who claims the place by right of promotion on the civil service plan, is depending on Breoklyn and Muswump support. Warner Miller looks to the temperance Republicans as his most available backers, and Benjamin Odell of Newburgh finds himself autagonised by both factions of the party, but a possible compromise candidate. If there is such a thing any more as a "logical candidate" in American politics, and if G. Cleveland wasn't the last of the series, the Republicans of New York might nominate John Baines of Canandalgus ly the Lake for Governor this year. Raines is to Canandaigua what Lycurgus was to the city of

parts. He could carry Canandalgua in a walk. The vicissitudes of politics are often so surpris ing as to be hewlidering to those who have not yet secome accustomed to rapid and apparently unex plained changes in the course of public affairs. In 1893, after the death of James Fitzpatrick, the Tam many Hall leader in the Ninth Assembly district, there were two factions of Tammany Democrats cialming recognition there, the Boyte-Keahon faction of former County Democrats and the Hilly. Corman faction of straightful Tammany men. Mr. Huly had been a clerk in the Sheriff's office un der Mr. Gorman, and he aspired to succeed Mr. Firspatrick, one of whose lieutenants he has been. Through the influence of Bernard Martin, then a cities Justice, Boyle secured the leadership, and a short time ago he was instrumental in getting for Mr. Itilly the post of deputy Collector of City Revenue by appointment of Comptroller Fitch. Itily is now one of Boyle's Bentenants.

The Democratic National Convention in Chicago on July 13 will be held on premises adjoining the herfale lill Wild West Show, and minority delegates, and especially contestants for seats in the Convention who are dissettated with its proceedings, can beguite their time and woo forgetfulness of political injuries done to them for the sum of fly cents, the price of admittance to the Wild West enter almost. Some of the New York dele gates who went to the Democratic Convention in ago in 1892 are of the opinion that there was a Wild West performance of some sort in progress there at that time on the floor of the Convention and In and about the streets of Chicago. They certainly received a wild western reception, and from the attentions of Chicago men they were giad to secure.